

[TWENTY-THIRD ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1920-21

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



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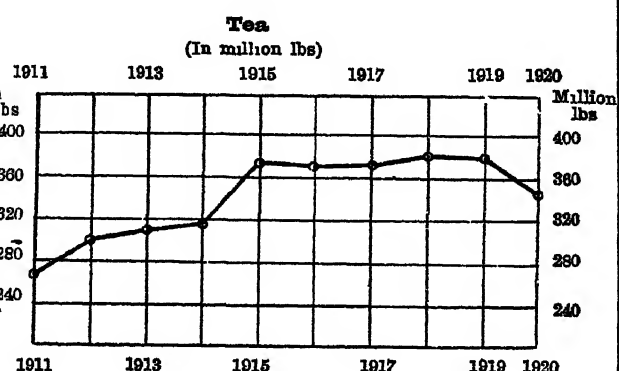
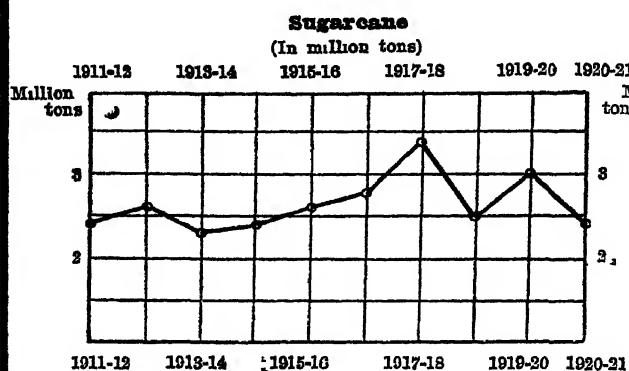
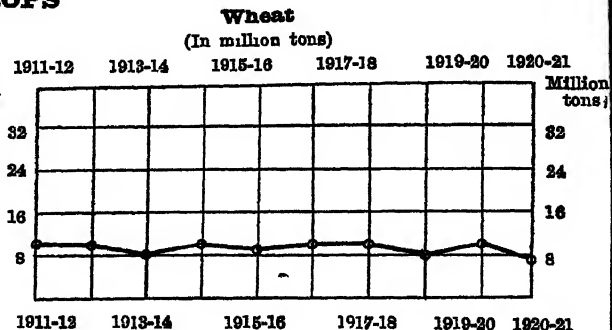
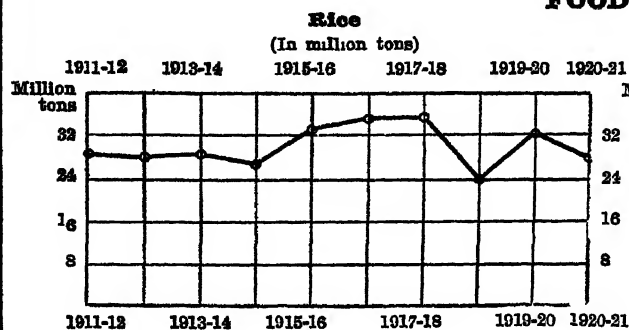
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Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (May), Final (August). Special and supplementary (intermediate).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til* or *jungli*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
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42. Report on the First Census of Live-stock, Ploughs and Cattle in India, held between, December 1919 and April 1920. As. 12.

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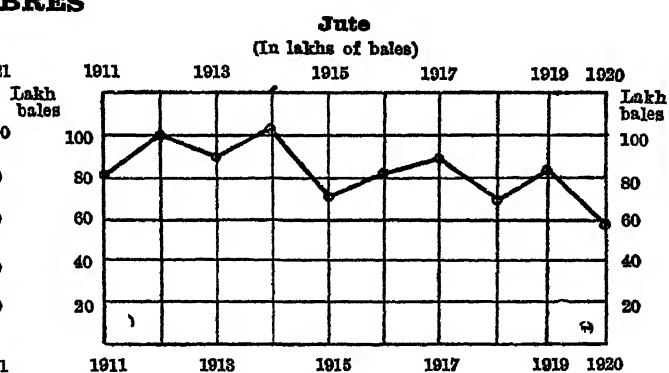
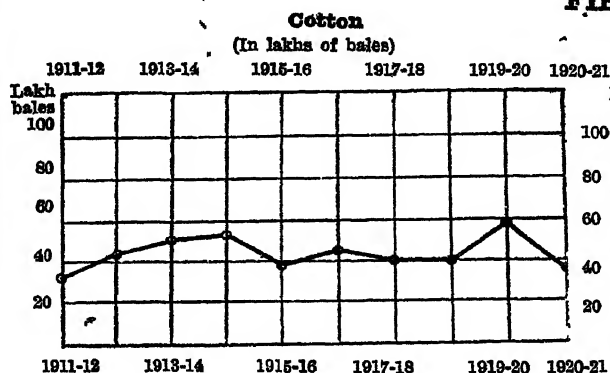
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Yield of certain principal crops from 1911-12 to 1920-21.

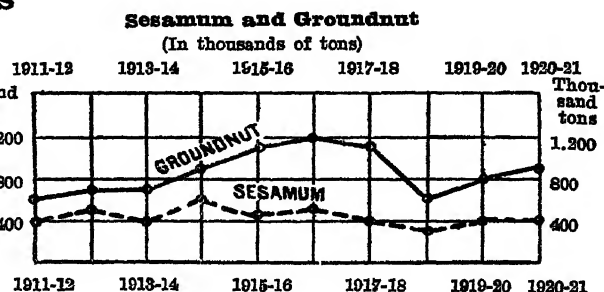
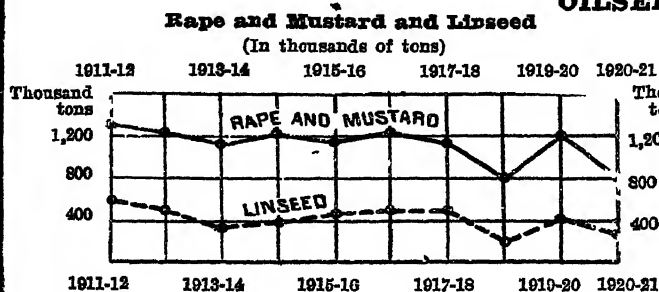
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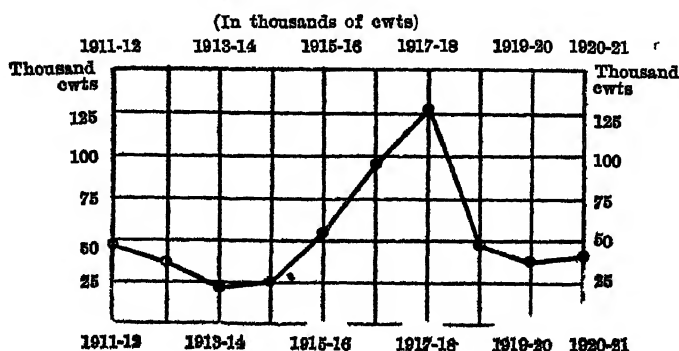
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



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1921

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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1920-21

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-third of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1920-21. It is the eighth of the new series that was commenced in 1913-14.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the nine years ending 1920-21, are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3. A table relating to coffee† and another relating to rubber† have been added this year.

The estimates for these crops did not, especially in the forecasts for earlier years, relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 32-35 and 37. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes already mentioned, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some instances with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jawar, bajra, maize, and gram, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17), the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, and linseed) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 20, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The monsoon of 1920 started well, but ended badly. The average rainfall of the monsoon period over the plains of India, as a whole, was 12 per cent below normal; the year's fall was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a lesser yield than that of last year was obtained for all the crops except groundnut and indigo. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1920 is shown in table No. 19.

* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Reports on these products published by this Department.

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August.* There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The only Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are the states in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, Mysore and Baroda. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1920-21 was reported as 78,023,000 acres, as compared with 79,427,000 acres in the preceding year. The conditions were generally good in the important rice-producing tracts of eastern and southern India. In the central and western provinces, the crop was seriously affected by prolonged drought. The total estimated yield was 28,033,000 tons, as against 32,000,000 tons in 1919-20. To this figure should be added some 327,000 tons in respect of other British provinces † (having an area of about 911,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat, which is a *rabī* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab(a), the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces(a) and Berar, Bombay(a), Sind(a), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1920-21 was reported to be 25,722,000 acres, which is less than the area of the preceding year by 14 per cent. The crop was seriously affected by drought and hot winds in most of the important wheat-growing tracts. The total estimated yield was 6,709,000 tons, which is 34 per cent below the yield of 1919-20. An addition of some 113,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 432,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and of Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 2,553,000 acres, as compared with 2,686,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, not favourable owing to deficient rainfall in some of the important cane-producing provinces. The estimated yield (2,465,000 tons) was 19 per cent below the final figure (3,036,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 25,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are planted out when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in Northern India; and January to December in South India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the State of Travancore. The total area under tea in 1920 was reported to be 701,100 acres which is 1 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 345,339,600 lbs as against 377,055,600 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts a reference is invited to the reports on the production of these published separately.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops (namely, the early and the late) of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the

* Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March.

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and Ajmer. ‡ Burma, Madras and the Kashmir State, for including Indian States. § Burma, Delhi and Ajmer.

harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 21,016,000 acres in 1920-21, as against 23,352,000 acres in 1919-20, or a decrease of 10 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, not favourable owing to prolonged drought which characterised the season. The total estimated

		Thousand bales (400 lbs each)	
		1919-20	1918-19
Exports		2,702	1,253
Mill consumption		1,913	2,003
Extra factory consumption (conjectural)		750	750
Total		5,365	4,006
Less imports		22	15
Approximate crop		5,343	3,991
Estimated in forecast		5,796	3,972

outturn was 3,556,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 39 per cent less than the final figure for 1919-20. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be seen that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years

		Thousand bales (400 lbs each.)	
		1920-21	1919-20
Oomras		1,117	2,640
Dholleras		445	510
Bengal-Sind		1,086	1,366
Broach		195	308
Westerns and Northern		121	274
Cocanadas		89	3
Tinnevellys		268	234
Salems and Cambodias		187	296
Coompta-Dharwars		98	165
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts			
Total		3,556	5,796

1919-20 and 1920-21 are given in the marginal table. * Of the total yield, Oomras represent 31 (46) per cent, Bengal-Sind 31 (24) per cent, Dholleras 13 (9) per cent, Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 8(4) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 5(5) per cent each, and Westerns and Northern 3 (5) per cent. The percentage of the previous year are shewn in brackets.

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in June August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total area under jute reported in 1920 (2,509,000 acres) was below that of the preceding year by 12 per cent, and the estimated yield (5,915,000 bales of 400 lbs each) fell by 30 per cent. The season was not favourable for the crop. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1920. The area and yield of jute in 1921 are estimated to be 1,513,000 acres and 3,973,000 bales, showing a decrease of 40 and 33 per cent, respectively.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from the State of Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah State (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1920-21 was 2,234,000 acres, which is 28 per cent below the final figure for the preceding year. The season was not favourable. The total estimated yield (269,000 tons) was below that of the preceding year by 36 per cent. To this figure should be added some 3,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard seeds are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. No other Indian

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 14.

† Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Madras, and Burma.

State sends in reports. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1920-21 was 4,912,000 acres, as against 5,895,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 17 per cent. The season was not favourable. The total estimated yield (848,000 tons) was 26 per cent below the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 15,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 75 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State or from Burma. The total area under sesamum reported in 1920-21 was 4,291,000 acres, as against 4,254,000 acres in the preceding year. The crop was adversely affected by continued drought from September almost everywhere. The total estimated yield was 368,000 tons, as against 449,000 tons in 1919-20. An addition of approximately 104,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 1,214,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1920-21 was reported to be 1,951,000 acres, which is 23 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (931,000 tons) being 13 per cent greater than that of last year.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (238,400 acres) in 1920-21 was 1 per cent above that of the preceding year. The season was not favourable except in Madras. The total estimated yield of dye was 40,400 cwts, which is 6 per cent above the figure of the preceding year.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to Southern India comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under Coffee in 1919-20 was 126,900 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 26,902,500 lbs. The figures are, however, not quite complete.

The provinces where rubber is cultivated are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. The total area in 1920 was 124,900 acres as against 118,500 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 13,788,900 lbs as against 13,615,000 lbs in 1919.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, November 10, 1921.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, and Ajmer.

† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Coorg.

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16 are given in table No. 2.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,514,000	81,020,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,427,000	78,023,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,409,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	28,708,000	20,940,000	25,722,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,001,000	2,686,000	2,553,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	701,100
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,204,000	21,828,000	21,745,000	25,200,000	20,997,000	23,852,000	21,016,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,702,800	2,786,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,517,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,089,000	3,103,000	2,234,000
Rape and Mustard . .	4,541,000	5,593,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,160,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,802,000	5,895,000	4,912,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,291,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	1,951,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	472,000	770,000	710,600	292,000	235,800	238,400
Coffee . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 126,900	(b) 124,700
Rubber . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,900

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Rice tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,025,000	35,054,000	35,999,000	24,842,000	32,000,000	28,083,000
Wheat „	6,039,000	7,076,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,709,000
Sugarcane . . . „	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,866,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,036,000	2,465,000
Tea lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	370,313,500	371,296,800	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600
Cotton bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,368,000	4,409,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,796,000	3,556,000
Jute „	5,771,000	7,086,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,309,800	8,867,200	6,055,700	8,481,300	5,915,000
Linseed tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	269,000
Rape and Mustard . „	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	846,000
Sesamum . . . „	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	518,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	368,000
Groundnut . . . „	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	981,000
Indigo cwts	156,060	100,000	49,000	37,000	73,000	95,700	127,000	43,600	88,200	40,400
Coffee lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 26,902,500	(c)
Rubber . . . . „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,788,000

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21

Province	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21		
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
United Provinces	657	467	734	804	838	799	481	770	507	891	777	933	917	1,014	893	918	964	815		
Madras	908	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,033	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	826	1,203	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	748	933	973	638	979	1,024	928	886	974	932		
Bombay	(b) 1,131	(b) 1,080	(b) 1,180	(b) 1,064	(b) 1,014	(b) 1,047	514	1,151	935	(b) 701	(b) 539	(b) 602	(b) 566	(b) 584	(b) 546	432	561	409		
Sind	834	649	814	852	882	608	652	967	927	938	901	987	808	908	811	738	611	555		
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	893	782	793	535	669	695	596	429	541	504		
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	719	745	736	542	613	681	759	874	587
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	371	729	749	652	706	314	731	324	636	455	514	603	655	440	545	586	307	
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	904	863	788	948	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Assam	972	693	720	686	743	936	657	812	804	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	497	585	627	635	591	505	578	612	425
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	896	589	373	880	1,018	747	407	747
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	717	1,008	770	960	787	610	1,071	867	960
Coorg	1,430	956	1,466	1,443	1,440	1,093	1,002	1,457	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	731	412	464	490	572	333	478	493	407
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	439	549	400	516	436	501	425	424
Hyderabad (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	126	137	127	161	210	224	147	154	43
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	619	739	498	623	609	159	461	363	328	373	318	560	291	262
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	527	535
AVERAGE	868	849	792	936	960	924	702	902	805	735	658	697	639	696	626	707	757	584		

Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR GUM)										TEA								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
United Provinces	2,045	1,532	2,167	2,270	2,303	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,761	341	323	297	368	294	294	279	272	223	
Madras	3,982	4,188	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,286	5,981	310	270	320	412	373	292	273	264	207	
Bihar and Orissa	2,464	2,464	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,461	2,234	2,500	2,342	117	142	128	133	112	141	147	196	183	
Bombay	(b) 5,098	(b) 5,598	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,449	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,204	5,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,668	2,512	2,403	2,463	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,630	2,808	409	514	473	555	557	548	532	575	416	
Punjab	1,874	1,684	1,905	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,500	208	229	196	199	204	140	185	177	171	
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,329	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	51	52	52	51	39	39	81	70
Assam	2,065	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,792	2,042	1,833	2,030	2,036	550	543	554	642	627	615	624	613	558	
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,430	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,991	2,306	1,960	2,116	1,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	405	413	498	421	449	509	516	497
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	2,987	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	2,267	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,532	2,703	1,903	2,532	2,163	503	504	502	536	571	557	561	545	493	

(a) The question regarding the low output of the Hyderabad State under investigation

(b) Including Baroda

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

YIELD PER ACRE

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No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21—contd

Province	LINSSEED									RAPE AND MUSTARD								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	361	399	448	457	376	414	432	394	530	340	505	420	419	322	343	464	388
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	366	459	493	517	369	493	419	444	494	322	423	495	518	371	403	419
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	131	214	126	(c) 392	(c) 571	(c) 587	(c) 373	(c) 570	(c) 591	224	373	408
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	188	336	257	223	181	180
Bengal	419	395	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	389
Punjab . . . . .	...	190	229	210	210	230	106	217	160	395	369	374	290	339	349	384	447	373
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	161	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	399	441	401
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	252	314	387	275	276	314	267	341
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	539*	52	55*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	96†
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	88	93	112	125	218	58	25	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	...	...
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	543	560
AVERAGE	294	285	267	320	331	304	265	302	270	467	388	419	380	412	363	352	468	387

Province	SESAMUM									GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	189	202	189	177	91	225	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	280	297	270	827	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,038
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	367	311	219	373	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c) 272	(c) 236	(c) 348	(c) 268	(c) 302	(c) 219	103	282	174	2,210	2,199	2,243	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,813	2,088	1,652
Sind	214	263	130	132	137	204	187	145	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	279	339	373	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	246	242	265	273	202	176	244	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	185	134	163	220	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	992	938	936	891	816	908
Assam	380	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a) . . . . .	...	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	92	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	213	178	222	211	229	200	174	236	192	1,098	796	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,069

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and by which other valuable crops are expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST NINE YEARS, 1912-13 to 1920-21—concl'd.

Province	Cotton (SIXER)									Jute								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	148	122	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	47	45	43	47	64	75	74	70	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	83	88	91	96	94	99	101	87	79	1,063	787	840	1,293	986	1,200	898	1,008	748
Bombay	87	88	89	84	93	73	46	108	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	166	158	138	119	130	79	144	105	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	165	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	120	(b) 1,370	(b) 1,292	(b) 1,295	(b) 1,245	(b) 1,258	(b) 1,318	(b) 1,137	(b) 1,223	(c) 962
Punjab	95	119	105	86	115	68	127	120	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	81	81	89	109	63	52	78	112	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	79	74	62	58	72	78	76	89	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	137	145	121	137	153	150	175	141	922	901	1,170	846	1,090	989	894	965	880
North-West Frontier Province	93	95	93	62	86	53	72	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	208	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	63	77	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	127	112	158	102	153	50	88	107	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	42	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	103	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	99	68	1,324	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,296	1,113	1,195	943

Province	Indigo (DYE)									Coffee		Rubber	
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	..	...	...	...
Madras	27	23	21	20	14	28	26	23	27	351	...	102	120
Bihar and Orissa	18	12	16	13	15	13	11	16	13	...	...	...	...
Bombay	}	31	27	16	20	17	17	18	19	.	...	..	...
Sind													
Bengal	11	9	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	...	...	6	...
Punjab	18	17	18	14	19	20	22	25	18	...	..	...	...
Burma . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	85
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	213	233	63	78
Mysore . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	151	157	11	33
Travancore . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	251	165	141
Cochin . . . . .	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	174	186	177
AVERAGE	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	18	19	212	...	115	110

NOTE.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision.
(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation
(b) Including Cochin Bihar

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar- cane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground- nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	{ (a) 1,036 (b) 871 (c) 1,179 }	698	2,963	155	1,300	443	480	504	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	{ (a) 900† (b) 823 (c) 823 }	{ (d) 984 (e) 451 (f) 861 }	2,464	155	1,200	494	494	350	.	20
Assam	{ (a) 952 (b) 706 (c) 1,008 }		2,016	153	1,320	448	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,053	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6 950	102	...	360	625	400	{ (i) 2,500 (j) 1,300 }	*
Sind	1,116	{ (i) 1,866 (j) 574 }	8,112	170	..		{ (i) 393 (j) 379 }	342		..
Punjab . . . . .	...	791	1,933	135	...	*	129	*		*
Central Provinces and Benar	624	600	2,569	85	..	226	.	224	..	...
North-West Frontier Province	*	595	2,685	86	..		319	..	..	...
Burma	{ (g) 1 034 (h) 1,083 }	...		84	..		...	225	870	...
Ajmer-Merwara		697		170	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi		{ (e) 1,120 (f) 640 }	{ (i) 3,840 (j) 2,400 }	{ (e) 200 (f) 133 }			{ (e) 400 (f) 320 }	...	.	...
Coorg	1,425	...	..	.	..	.				...
Mysore	920	450	2,668	175	...	...	..	..	...	...

(a) Winter Rice
(b) Autumn Rice
(c) Summer Rice
* Not available

(d) Bihar
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa
(g) Upper Burma

(h) Lower Burma
(i) Irrigated
(j) Unirrigated
† Provisional

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bengal . . .	20,437,000	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,988,000	20,825,000
Bihar and Orissa .	17,363,000	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,253,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,986,000
Madras . . .	10,289,000	10,944,000	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,646,000	10,822,000
Burma (a) . . .	7,373,000	9,966,000	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,287,000
United Provinces .	5,220,000	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,589,000	6,715,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	(c)	(c)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(e) 5,707,000	(e) 5,738,000
Assam . . .	4,458,000	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,370,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	(c)	1,624,000	2,628,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,402,000	2,127,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(d) 1,088,000	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,187,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,186,000
Coorg . . .	82,000	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000	681,000
Baroda . . .	(c)	(c)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	151,000	224,000	202,000
TOTAL . . .	65,222,000	71,837,000	76,000,000	77,121,000	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,427,000	78,023,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bengal . . .	8,635,000	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,023,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,210,000
Bihar and Orissa .	8,906,000	5,969,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(g) 6,977,000	5,007,000
Madras . . .	3,888,000	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,208,000	5,370,000	4,890,000
Burma (a) . . .	3,325,000	4,501,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,855,000
United Provinces .	1,579,000	1,998,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	1,520,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	(c)	(c)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(e) 1,862,000	(e) 829,000
Assam . . .	1,973,000	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,985,000	1,298,000	1,543,000	1,569,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	(c)	820,000	1,279,000	1,396,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,226,000	482,000	1,234,000	888,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(d) 405,000	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	485,000	491,000
Coorg . . .	40,000	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	54,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	185,000
Baroda . . .	(c)	(c)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	32,000	73,000	35,000
TOTAL . . .	28,546,000	28,483,000	28,819,000	27,281,000	32,730,000	35,054,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,000,000	28,083,000

(a) The figures for 1911-12 relate only to the chief rice-growing districts of Lower Burma

(b) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1913-14 to 1917-18 only

(c) Not available

(d) Excludes Indian States

(e) Includes Indian States

(f) Included under Bombay

(g) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn or acre of winter rice

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Punjab (including Indian States) .	11,018,000	9,316,000	9,568,000	11,386,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000
United Provinces .	7,578,000	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,087,000	6,498,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a) .	3,739,000	3,743,000	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000
Central India States	2,563,000	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,794,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b).	1,284,000	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,462,000
Bihar and Orissa .	1,285,000	1,270,000	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,808,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) .	1,203,000	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,026,000	722,000
Hyderabad . .	970,000	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000
Rajputana States .	963,000	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	809,000
Sind (including Indian States) .	391,000	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	363,000
Bengal . . .	143,000	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000
Baroda . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000
Delhi . . .	(e)	30,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	(e)	(e)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000
Mysore . . .	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL .	31,141,000	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,722,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Punjab (including Indian States) .	3,309,000	2,989,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,384,000	2,301,000
United Provinces .	3,032,000	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,361,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a) .	904,000	1,062,000	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000
Central India States	686,000	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	508,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	265,000	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	267,000
Bihar and Orissa .	557,000	529,000	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) .	280,000	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	137,000
Hyderabad . .	43,000	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000
Rajputana States .	204,000	244,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	153,000
Sind (including Indian States) .	97,000	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	90,000
Bengal . . .	47,000	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000
Baroda . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	10,000	20,000	16,000
Delhi . . .	(e)	10,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	(e)	(e)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000
Mysore . . .	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .	9,994,500	9,863,000	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,286,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20
(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces .	1,340,800	1,425,400	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,286,000
Punjab (a) .	284,800	367,000	410,900	368,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	454,000
Bihar and Orissa .	263,000	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	286,000
Bengal .	223,300	221,800	218,800	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(b) .	94,700	79,400	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	85,000
Madras .	108,000	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	100,000
Assam .	36,600	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	33,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) .	31,500	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	(d)	(d)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	21,000
Mysore .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000	31,000
Baroda .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	2,000
TOTAL .	2,382,500	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,553,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces(f)	1,259,300	1,301,500	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,011,000
Punjab (a) .	181,200	274,300	308,900	295,000	275,000	343,000	437,000	299,000	423,000	304,000
Bihar and Orissa .	303,800	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	313,000	299,000
Bengal .	256,300	263,200	244,300	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(b) .	214,600	180,700	223,000	240,000	291,000	323,000	360,000	242,000	183,000	209,000
Madras .	196,000	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	261,000	267,000
Assam .	27,700	33,100	39,100	31,000	23,000	23,000	31,000	27,000	29,000	30,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) .	31,900	33,600	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	39,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	(d)	(d)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	23,000	24,000	20,000
Mysore .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000	27,000
Baroda .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	3,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL .	2,450,800	2,554,900	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,036,000	2,435,000

(a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. The figures for 1911-12 relate to the chief sugarcane-growing districts only; from 1912-13 those for other districts and for Sind have been added

(c) Up to 1912-13 the figures relate to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Tochi Agency have been reported on

(d) Not available

(e) Included under Bombay

(f) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.

Note.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Assam .	354,300	361,700	367,800	376,400	382,300	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900	420,200
Bengal .	146,800	150,500	153,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,400
Travancore .	32,000	34,100	37,400	38,300	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100
Madras .	20,600	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,200
United Provinces .	7,800	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700
Punjab .	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700
Bihar and Orissa .	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100
Burma .	1,700	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700
TOTAL .	574,800	591,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	701,100

Yield (lbs)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Assam .	179,053,000	198,798,300	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100
Bengal .	64,653,900	70,524,200	80,103,700	75,373,200	89,523,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,933,600	99,511,400	71,896,600
Travancore .	14,714,500	16,053,600	15,155,600	16,010,200	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,635,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100
Madras .	5,795,400	7,555,800	7,032,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,513,400	10,469,400	12,255,800
United Provinces .	2,534,700	2,656,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,306,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900
Punjab .	1,439,300	1,931,000	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,333,700	1,731,200	1,663,500
Bihar and Orissa .	285,500	269,100	311,600	232,400	233,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500
Burma .	76,500	83,300	153,300	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,300	110,300	133,500	134,100
TOTAL .	269,602,700	297,873,100	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,302,700	370,313,500	371,293,800	360,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,800

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE
Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bombay (a) . . .	5,121,000	6,064,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,897,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,308,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	4,648,000	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,800,000	4,478,000
Hyderabad . . .	3,284,000	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	3,214,000
Madras (a) . . .	2,676,000	2,389,000	2,697,000	2,087,000	2,060,000	2,168,000	2,700,000	3,133,000	2,339,000	2,223,000
Punjab (a) . . .	1,582,000	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,116,000
United Provinces (b)	921,000	1,158,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000
Central India States	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,338,000
Baroda . . .	665,000	762,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000
Rajputana States . . .	263,000	393,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	371,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	346,000	296,000	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	279,000
Burma . . .	186,000	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	376,000
Mysore . . .	101,000	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	88,000	92,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	76,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) . . .	56,000	56,000	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000
Bengal (including Tripura State) . . .	63,000	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	70,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	27,000	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000
Assam . . .	38,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	34,000
TOTAL . . .	21,415,000	22,004,000	24,997,000	24,566,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,352,000	21,016,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bombay (a) . . .	599,000	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	876,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	913,000	910,000	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	511,000
Hyderabad . . .	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000
Madras (a) . . .	308,000	282,000	305,000	242,000	243,000	347,000	504,000	581,000	408,000	356,000
Punjab (a) . . .	241,000	373,000	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	581,000
United Provinces (b)	251,000	423,000	434,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	336,000
Central India States	228,000	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	183,000
Baroda . . .	96,000	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000
Rajputana States . . .	73,000	125,000	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000
Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	124,000	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	111,000	84,000	42,000
Burma . . .	32,000	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	63,000
Mysore . . .	17,000	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	18,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	19,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province (c) . . .	12,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000
Bengal (including Tripura State) . . .	25,000	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	12,000	26,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000
Assam . . .	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	12,000
TOTAL . . .	3,262,000	4,421,000	5,063,000	5,206,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,796,000	3,556,000
Net Exports and Consumption (d) . . .	3,985,000	4,483,000	5,913,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	(e)

(a) Includes Indian States (b) Includes the State of Bampur (c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14
(d) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on reports of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1913-14 was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and the same method was followed in 1914-15. The estimate for 1915-16 was included in the figure for each year shown above. The estimate for 1916-17 was 4,500,000 bales, which was revised to 4,499,000 bales for 1917-18.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Bengal	2,536,900	2,456,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000
Bihar and Orissa	298,300	318,400	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,800	203,400	179,000	108,000
Assam	93,400	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,800	125,000	76,000
Cooch Bihar	39,600	39,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	18,000
TOTAL (a)	2,973,200	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Bengal	8,698,300	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000
Bihar and Orissa	7,92,900	602,900	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000
Assam	226,800	228,300	307,500	156,800	259,400	246,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	142,000
Cooch Bihar	124,800	122,800	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,800	69,800	58,000	11,000
TOTAL (a)	9,842,800	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,800	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,973,000
Exports and consumption (b)	10,027,000	9,309,000	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	(c)

(a) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below :—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1912	96,000	1915	92,000	1918	78,000
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	66,000
1914	37,000	1917	41,000	1920	93,000

(b) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates

(c) Not yet available

Note.—The figures for 1921 are subject to revision

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Central Provinces and Berar	1,858,800	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	848,800	193,500	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000
Bihar and Orissa	567,800	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000
Hyderabad	603,500	512,400	412,600	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	280,000	266,000
Bengal	206,800	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	128,000
Bombay (c)	205,300	171,900	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	71,000
Punjab	(b)	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	19,000	48,000	41,000
Total (a)	4,291,000 747,000	3,457,900 667,000	2,664,000 367,000	2,705,000 620,000	2,683,000 650,000	2,889,000 675,000	3,102,000 695,000	1,668,000 321,000	2,543,000 560,000	1,758,000 476,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,038,000	4,124,900	3,081,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,234,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Central Provinces and Berar	139,000	141,800	70,700	60,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	159,700	95,500	38,800	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	71,000	17,000
Bihar and Orissa	140,000	128,000	59,000	110,000	130,000	138,000	117,000	59,000	44,000	21,000
Hyderabad	125,200	104,700	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	105,000	84,000
Bengal	26,800	17,300	16,500	9,900	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	180,000	121,000
Bombay (c)	39,200	37,400	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	15,000	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	16,000	16,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(b)	(b)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	13,000	4,000
Total (a)	504,900 140,000	414,100 128,000	327,200 59,000	287,000 110,000	346,000 130,000	388,000 138,000	398,000 117,000	176,000 59,000	314,000 105,000	185,000 84,000
GRAND TOTAL	644,900	542,100	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	269,000

in the same fields with other crops The estimate for the sown area

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces {	(a)176,200	145,000	150,400	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000
	2,872,000	2,873,000	2,154,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,815,000	1,848,000	2,430,000	2,023,000
Punjab (b) . .	1,414,100	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	535,000
Bengal . . .	1,817,500	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000
Bihar and Orissa .	780,100	723,300	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000
Assam . . .	281,800	298,400	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	302,000
North-West Fron- tier Province . .	94,200	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	46,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c) .	17,600	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	9,000
Delhi . . .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,000	7,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	54,000	43,800	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	112,000
Hyderabad . .	6,500	11,100	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
Baroda . . .	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	14,000	33,000	16,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17,000	15,000	7,000
TOTAL (a) . {	4,142,000	3,586,200	4,124,400	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,869,000
	2,872,000	2,873,000	2,154,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,815,000	1,848,000	2,430,000	2,023,000
GRAND TOTAL .	7,014,000	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	4,912,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (a) {	37,200	33,900	23,000	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000
	609,000	551,000	327,000	530,000	450,000	468,000	405,000	283,000	503,000	351,000
Punjab (b) . .	196,600	156,600	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	89,000
Bengal . . .	243,900	265,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000
Bihar and Orissa .	171,900	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000
Assam . . .	52,000	58,700	61,300	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	54,000
North-West Fron- tier Province . .	12,100	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	40,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c) .	2,600	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	2,000
Delhi . . .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	200	1,000	(h)
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	4,700	4,600	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	9,000
Hyderabad . .	100	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	(g)	(g)
Baroda . . .	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,000	8,000	4,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	(i)
TOTAL (a) . {	721,100	690,500	761,000	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	485,800	650,000	497,000
	609,000	551,000	327,000	530,000	450,000	468,000	405,000	283,000	503,000	351,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,380,100	1,241,500	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	848,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(b) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(c) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. The estimates for 1911-12 relate to chief rapeseed-growing districts only; those for other districts have been added from 1913-18

(d) Estimates for 1913-14 (Baroda) are based on the figures for 1912-13

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (a)	375,000	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	273,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	800,000	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000
Central Provinces and Berar	548,900	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	521,000	604,000
Madras	886,700	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	629,300
Hyderabad	887,300	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	729,000
Bengal	863,900	049,100	612,000	599,000	546,000	589,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000
Bihar and Orissa	271,800	264,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000
Punjab (c)	214,600	223,700	219,700	208,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	176,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	92,100	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000
Ajmer-Merwara	58,200	72,300	91,300	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	31,000	26,000
Assam	(d)	(d)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000
Baroda	9,700	10,600	(e) 1,400	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Rajputana (Kotah)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	26,000	78,000	77,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	42,000	49,000	56,000
TOTAL (a)	4,008,200	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,416,000
	800,000	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,808,200	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,291,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces (a)	29,000	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	24,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	70,000	100,000	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	33,000	98,000	73,000
Central Provinces and Berar	31,700	95,800	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	47,000
Madras	72,300	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	46,000
Hyderabad	72,600	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	88,000
Bengal	25,400	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000
Bihar and Orissa	41,500	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000
Punjab (c)	38,500	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	22,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	9,900	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	4,800	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Assam	(d)	(d)	100	1,000	(f)	3,000	200	(f)	1,000	(g)
Baroda	1,800	1,800	(e) 200	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Rajputana (Kotah)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	1,000†	3,000	3,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL (a)	322,000	374,000	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,200	240,000	351,000	290,000
	70,000	100,000	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	33,000	98,000	73,000
GRAND TOTAL	392,000	474,000	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	363,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts.

(f) Less than 100 tons.

(g) Not available.

(h) Not available.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Madras . . .	806,000	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,500,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	269,300	242,700	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	160,000
Burma (b) . . .	138,800	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	291,000
TOTAL . . .	1,214,100	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	1,951,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Madras . . .	306,000	341,100	411,300	580,000	638,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	695,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	248,300	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	118,000
Burma (b) . . .	51,400	89,300	88,000	68,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	118,000
TOTAL . . .	605,700	669,900	748,800	927,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	931,000

(a) Up to 1913-14 the figures relate to chief groundnut-growing districts ; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15
(b) The figures for 1911-12 relate to the principal groundnut-growing districts. From 1912-13 estimates for other districts have also been included

Notes.—Figures for 1920-21 are subject to revision

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bihar and Orissa	109,600	90,100	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400
Madras . . .	90,300	61,500	55,800	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	88,300	106,800
Punjab (a) . . .	36,600	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	24,800
United Provinces	29,400	26,900	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	(b)	(b)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,100
Bengal . . .	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700
TOTAL . . .	266,900	216,800	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	235,300	238,400

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bihar and Orissa .	17,800	14,700	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000
Madras . . .	21,200	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,600	33,400	18,500	25,300
Punjab (a) . . .	5,600	6,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	3,900
United Provinces	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	(b)	(b)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200
Bengal . . .	100	100	100	200	200	200	500	800	900	700
TOTAL . . .	47,700	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	36,300	40,400

a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made (b) No information

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20*	1920-21*
Madras	28,900	26,600
Coorg	33,000	32,200
Mysore	62,000	62,800
Travancore	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200
TOTAL	126,900	124,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919-20*	1920-21*
Madras	10,142,700	†
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500
Mysore	9,851,800	9,841,100
Travancore	159,600	226,000
Cochin	230,100	383,400
TOTAL	26,902,500	...

*Subject to revision

† Figures not yet available

Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920†
Burma	48,700	56,200
Bengal	100	100
Assam	3,100	3,100
Madras	16,800	13,900
Coorg	2,700	2,600
Mysore	700	600
Travancore	37,700	39,500
Cochin	8,700	8,900
TOTAL	118,500	124,900

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919	1920†
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900
Bengal	800	*
Assam	*	*
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,900
Coorg	169,600	204,000
Mysore	8,000	19,900
Travancore	5,882,500	5,556,900
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,800

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	BARLEY								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,287,000	1,354,000	1,332,000
Bombay	28,000	28,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000	20,000
Sind	20,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	28,000	27,000	17,000	33,000	17,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	96,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)18,000	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b)16,000	(b)8,000
North-West Frontier Province	214,000	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	287,000	287,000	269,000	178,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)59,000	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	52,000	45,000	(b)51,000	25,000	27,000	46,080
Delhi	12,000	13,000	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000
TOTAL	7,806,000	7,157,000	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,437,000	6,395,000	7,410,000	6,203,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BARLEY								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	(a)	1,679,000	2,048,000	2,250,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,869,000	2,116,000	1,772,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	1,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	29,000	31,000	23,000	24,000	28,000	29,000
Punjab	280,000	288,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000	110,000	59,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000
Delhi	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL (c)	881,000	2,665,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,386,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,401,000	2,408,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	JAWAR								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,169,000	2,063,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,962,000	1,852,000	2,330,000	2,313,000
Madras	5,220,000	5,790,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,498,000	5,232,000
Bihar and Orissa	94,000	129,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000
Bombay	6,850,000	6,609,000	6,504,000	7,688,000	7,399,000	8,140,600	7,271,000	7,808,000	8,402,000
Sind	602,000	689,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	567,000	285,000	605,000	408,000
Bengal	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,212,000	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	922,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,091,000	3,010,000	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,462,000
Burma	732,000	756,000	651,000	636,000	668,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000
North-West Frontier Province	95,000	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 61,000	(b) 69,000	(b) 77,000	88,000	89,000	(b) 56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000
Delhi	34,000	31,000	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	38,000	23,000
TOTAL	21,083,000	21,405,000	21,211,000	23,021,000	21,971,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	22,457,000	22,662,000

Yield (tons)

Province	JAWAR								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	598,000	227,000	690,000	665,000	523,000	372,000	198,000	562,000	351,000
Madras	943,000	1,062,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,842,000	1,809,000	1,420,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,000	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000
Bombay	1,418,000	1,375,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,084,000	1,844,000	1,145,000
Sind	186,000	202,000	221,000	129,000	302,000	81,000	49,000	160,000	65,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	163,000	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,000	56,000	48,000	200,000	105,000
Central Provinces and Berar	980,000	918,000	1,274,000	1,645,000	891,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	601,000
Burma	62,000	101,000	61,000	62,000	69,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	83,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	400	3,000	1,000
Delhi	7,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000
TOTAL (c)	4,402,000	4,044,000	5,135,000	6,045,000	5,123,000	4,486,000	3,405,400	5,682,000	3,718,000

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	BAJRA								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,618,000	2,188,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,886,000	2,686,000	2,355,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,278,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,908,000	5,119,000	4,922,000	4,527,000	3,142,000	2,884,000	4,506,000	2,827,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,090,000	538,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,329,000	2,788,000	1,907,000	3,038,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,428,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)31,000	(b)30,000	(b)39,000	31,000	52,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	59,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000
TOTAL	15,730,000	14,908,000	15,755,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	13,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BAJRA								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	611,000	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	233,000	629,000	395,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	614,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	26,000
Bombay	560,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000	672,000	383,000
Sind	253,000	181,000	169,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000	164,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	315,000	302,000	346,000	150,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000
TOTAL (a)	2,333,000	1,696,000	2,612,000	2,389,300	2,802,000	2,139,000	1,387,400	2,861,000	1,954,000

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	MAIZE								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	2,205,000	2,186,000	2,376,000	2,612,000	2,436,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,480,000	2,094,000
Madras	184,000	124,000	164,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,689,000	1,714,000	1,462,000	1,656,000	1,681,000	1,667,000	1,786,000	1,778,000	1,784,000
Bombay	162,000	169,000	166,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	242,000	224,000	226,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Bengal	97,000	92,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000
Punjab	1,088,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 160,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 166,000	(b) 155,000	(b) 159,000	(b) 158,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 157,000
Burma	172,000	170,000	168,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(c) 1,000	(c) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000
North-West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 68,000	(b) 67,000	(b) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(b) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000
Delhi	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL	6,228,000	6,148,000	6,146,000	6,881,000	6,522,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000

Yield (tons)

Province	MAIZE								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,030,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	808,000	1,014,000	629,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000
Bihar and Orissa	530,000	541,000	395,000	480,000	523,000	612,000	492,000	620,000	655,000
Bombay	54,000	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	100,000	66,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	30,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000
Punjab	412,000	441,000	288,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	399,000	496,000	346,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	75,000	68,000	51,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000	31,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	188,000	228,000	202,000	237,000	219,000	246,000	206,000	128,000	164,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	26,000	18,000	11,000
Delhi	1,000	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,912,000	2,982,000	2,982,000	2,802,000	2,346,000	2,416,000	1,782,300	2,471,000	1,971,000

GRAM

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No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*concl'd.*

Area (acres)

Province	Grain								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	5,507,000	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,053,000	6,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000
Madras	138,000	166,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	91,000
Bihar and Orissa	915,000	1,079,000	1,305,000	1,402,000	1,399,000	1,468,000	1,081,000	1,515,000	1 408 000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	548,000	334,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	111,000	144 000	168,000	150,000	58,000	121,000	93,000
Bengal	181,000	108,000	182,000	177 000	183,000	189,000	156,000	147,000	161,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,849 000	3,193,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4 126,000	2,229,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 808,000	(b) 829,000	(b) 852,000	(b) 783,000	(b) 894,000	(b) 945,000	(b) 619,000	(b) 748,000	(b) 647,000
Burma	34,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	63,000	63,000	43,000	82 000	62,000
North-West Frontier Province	160,000	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 9,000	(c) 1,000	(c) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(c) 30,000	18,000	(c) 21,000	9,000
Delhi	64 000	7,000	104 000	20,000	108 000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000
Coorg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,000
TOTAL	11,779,000	8,958,000	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	10,205,000

Yield (tons)

[illegible]

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1920 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
United Provinces, East . . .	39.2	41.96	33.46	30.39	38.02	53.7	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	31.7	— 7.5	—19
United Provinces, West . . .	37.5	33.13	34.86	23.30	39.89	37.4	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	29.6	— 7.9	—21
Madras—													
Malabar . . .	105.2	114.42	161.14	111.61	134.04	119.9	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	122.5	+17.3	+16
Madras, South-east . . .	35.0	32.24	34.81	35.89	37.93	38.8	34.0	36.8	35.3	41.5	46.5	+11.5	+33
Madras, Deccan . . .	24.5	18.66	25.87	20.52	21.92	31.7	40.1	34.1	19.8	28.7	17.0	— 7.5	—31
Madras Coast, North . . .	40.8	36.25	40.11	36.91	43.02	61.5	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	31.8	— 8.5	—21
Bombay—													
Gujarat . . .	32.5	13.73	41.89	41.30	39.73	16.7	32.6	54.0	11.8	34.2	26.2	— 6.3	—19
Konkan . . .	108.6	81.50	110.90	103.99	137.20	93.9	128.6	136.1	70.9	109.6	77.0	—31.6	—29
Bombay, Deccan . . .	30.9	21.27	31.37	28.02	39.38	34.5	40.9	35.8	17.9	33.6	22.9	— 8.0	—26
Sind . . .	6.5	1.03	5.12	18.79	6.10	1.8	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	2.1	— 4.4	—68
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa . . .	57.4	49.85	54.07	61.23	61.80	61.9	57.7	73.8	46.5	67.0	60.0	+ 2.6	+ 5
Chota Nagpur . . .	50.6	54.53	44.81	63.24	43.11	39.3	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	56.2	+ 5.6	+11
Bihar . . .	48.7	58.94	43.41	60.43	44.30	49.5	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	44.7	— 4.0	— 8
Bengal—													
Eastern . . .	74.8	{ 100.85 55.11 }	79.76	88.96	69.39	80.7	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	76.4	+ 1.6	+ 2
Western . . .													
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar . . .	32.3	23.78	25.93	33.93	40.75	36.5	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	16.0	—16.3	—50
Central Provinces, West . . .	45.4	40.42	40.99	39.98	44.15	50.4	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	32.9	—12.5	—28
Central Provinces, East . . .	52.3	55.11	54.89	47.72	54.55	55.2	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	37.4	—14.9	—28
Punjab—													
East and North . . .	23.1	21.63	22.30	22.71	31.89	18.3	26.8	41.8	13.2	24.9	15.6	— 7.5	—32
South-west . . .	9.5	9.25	8.51	12.59	18.67	4.9	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	6.8	— 2.7	—28
Burma—													
Lower Burma . . .	132.6	128.31	129.83	122.48	140.92	135.1	125.5	129.8	148.6	140.4	135.0	+ 2.4	+ 2
Upper Burma . . .	45.3	43.80	43.67	43.47	49.54	46.7	49.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	36.4	— 8.9	—20
Assam . . .	99.8	117.14	101.28	105.89	87.03	112.3	96.6	104.9	110.3	86.8	97.4	— 2.4	— 2
North-West Frontier Province . . .	16.8	20.00	15.78	14.66	30.30	15.0	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	10.8	— 6.0	—36
Central India—													
Central India, West . . .	32.1	25.30	32.71	30.22	32.94	27.0	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	27.0	— 5.1	—16
Central India, East . . .	38.4	44.84	37.33	31.16	40.77	38.7	48.3	54.6	20.2	56.5	26.0	—12.4	—32
Rajputana—													
Rajputana, West . . .	11.9	5.84	12.53	10.10	12.54	6.9	17.3	32.0	2.8	12.8	10.5	— 1.4	—12
Rajputana, East . . .	24.6	18.29	27.39	15.65	26.36	17.4	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	21.4	— 3.2	—13
Hyderabad—													
Hyderabad, North . . .	34.4	24.94	29.39	27.10	42.70	40.8	44.4	48.9	23.2	30.4	16.2	—18.2	—53
Hyderabad, South . . .	30.4	21.11	25.05	19.76	33.71	40.2	50.9	39.9	22.3	34.2	19.1	—11.3	—37

(Abbreviations— F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER			
	week ending				week ending				week ending				week ending					week ending			
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	F	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	S	S	"	S	F	F	S	"	"	"
Konkan	F	N	F	S	N	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	Ex	F	"	"
Bombay, Deccan	N	F	N	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	"
Sind	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	F	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	"	N	"	"	"
Bengal	F	F	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	"	"
Assam	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	"	Ex	"	"	"
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	F	F	N	"	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	"	Ex	N	Ex	N	"	"	F	Ex	"	"
Chota Nagpur	"	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	N	Ex	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bihar	"	F	"	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	"	F	F	N	N	Ex	"	"	"	"	"	"
United Provinces—																					
East	S	S	"	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	F	"	Ex	"	S	S	"	"	"
West	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	"	S	F	F	"	S	S	"	"	"
Punjab—																					
East and North	F	"	F	N	"	N	F	N	Ex	N	S	S	"	S	F	"	F	"	"	"	"
South-west	"	Ex	"	"	"	F	F	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	"	"	"	"	N	"	"
North-West Frontier Province	F	Ex	Ex	"	"	Ex	"	Ex	Ex	"	S	"	"	"	"	"	F	"	"	"	"
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	"	"	N	"	N	F	S	N	"	"	"	"	F	F	"	F	F	"	"	"	"
West	"	"	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	"	F	"	"	N	N	F	"	"	"	"	"	"
East	F	"	Ex	"	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	"	F	"	F	"	F	"	"	"
Central India—																					
West	"	F	Ex	Ex	"	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	"	"	"	Ex	F	F	"	F	"	"	"	"
East	"	"	"	"	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	"	"	F	Ex	N	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rajputana—																					
West	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	"	N	"	F	Ex	F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
East	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	"	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	"	"	F	"	"	"	F	"	"	"	"
Madras—																					
Malabar	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	"	F	N	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	"	"	"
South-east	F	"	F	F	F	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	"	Ex
Deccan	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	"	"	N	F	Ex	"	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	"	"	"
Coast North	S	F	Ex	S	F	F	F	N	N	"	N	F	F	N	"	N	F	Ex	N	"	Ex
Burma—																					
Lower	F	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	"	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	"
Upper	S	"	N	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	"	"
Bay Islands	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	F	F	S	N	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	S	S
South	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	F	F	"	Ex	S	S	S

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND
YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FROM 1916 TO 1920

Area (acres)

Countries	Rice					Wheat				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,165,000	2,799,000	2,647,000
Argentina	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	14,951,000	14,817,000
Australia	11,525,000	9,853,000	8,645,000	7,410,000	9,082,000
Germany	3,209,000	3,413,000
Bulgaria	4,000	8,000	...	...	...	2,060,000	2,154,000
Austria Hungary	871,000	2,451,000
Canada	12,899,000	14,795,000	17,846,000	19,118,000	18,332,000
Denmark	151,000	138,000	140,000	124,000	164,000
Egypt	150,000	276,000	385,000	(a)	140,000	1,417,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000
France	12,850,000	10,393,000	10,988,000	11,311,000	11,995,000
Italy	356,000	346,000	342,000	325,000	282,000	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,567,000	11,290,000
Japan	7,540,000	7,553,000	7,577,000	7,619,000	(a)	1,281,000	1,235,000	1,389,000	1,875,000	1,835,000
Luxemburg	27,000	22,000	23,000	...	27,000
Netherlands	134,000	(a)	143,000	162,000	156,000
New Zealand	219,000	294,000	211,000	143,000	212,000
Norway	(a)	14,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
Romania	(a)	(a)	5,682,000	4,143,000	5,156,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	10,144,000	10,130,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,255,000
Sweden	307,000	329,000	381,000	343,000	360,000
Switzerland	124,000	139,000	203,000	130,000	119,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,309,000	1,378,000	1,169,000	1,343,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	924,000	953,000	...	823,000
United Kingdom	2,051,000	2,097,000	2,792,000	2,369,000	1,979,000
United States of America	878,000	964,000	1,118,000	1,089,000	1,337,000	52,763,000	45,922,000	59,156,000	73,213,000	57,192,000
Uruguay	779,000	1,013,000	839,000	720,000	750,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	Rice					Wheat				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	560,000	230,000
Argentina	1,877,000	5,844,000	4,925,000	5,724,000	4,954,000
Australia	4,065,000	3,277,000	2,161,000	1,176,000	3,982,000
Germany	2,135,000	2,220,000
Bulgaria	2,000	6,000	...	...	...	911,000	1,103,000
Austria Hungary	137,000	928,000
Canada	5,890,000	6,243,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,050,000
Denmark	161,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	186,000
Egypt	(a)	358,000	(a)	(a)	460,000	977,000	797,000	870,000	...	850,000
France	5,737,000	3,853,000	6,084,000	4,757,000	6,172,000
Italy	511,000	503,000	514,000	478,000	424,000	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,532,000	3,786,000
Japan	10,013,000	9,690,000	9,715,000	10,772,000	11,061,000	757,000	691,000	829,000	797,000	790,000
Luxemburg	12,000	10,000	13,000	...	12,000
Netherlands	126,000	(a)	143,000	161,000	180,000
New Zealand	135,000	163,000	176,000	...	160,000
Norway	(a)	6,000	29,000	29,000	28,000
Romania	(a)	(a)	574,000	1,357,000	1,120,000
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	255,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,465,000	3,713,000
Sweden	240,000	183,000	241,000	254,000	282,000
Switzerland	115,000	122,000	190,000	94,000	96,000
Tunis	192,000	186,000	312,000	196,000	140,000
Union of South Africa	161,000	236,000	240,000	177,000	217,000
United Kingdom	1,621,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,854,000	1,524,000
United States of America	842,000	727,000	774,000	823,000	1,080,000	17,104,000	17,897,000	24,630,000	25,153,000	21,064,000
Uruguay	144,000	344,000	184,000	153,000	276,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1920—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	Cotton					Barley				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	1,000	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,639,000	2,444,000
Argentina	388,000	(a)	(a)	615,000	667,000
Australia	180,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Germany	2,781,000	2,962,000
Bulgaria	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	174,000	502,000
Austria Hungary	233,000	1,439,000
Canada	1,661,000	2,403,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,552,000
Denmark	632,000	594,000	548,000	569,000	585,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,865,000	1,633,000	1,898,000	432,000	445,000	336,000	356,000	340,000
France	1,547,000	1,474,000	1,371,000	1,339,000	1,495,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	478,000	479,000	494,000
Japan	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	3,108,000	2,787,000	2,860,000	2,929,000	2,691,000
Luxemburg	501,000	(a)	7,000	...	5,000
Netherlands	60,000	(a)	60,000	59,000	56,000
New Zealand	30,000	31,000	19,000	...	...
Norway	98,000	(a)	156,000	156,000	156,000
Roumania	(a)	(a)	2,119,000	1,826,000	3,308,000
Spain	3,884,000	3,887,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,319,000
Sweden	421,000	437,000	457,000	412,000	402,000
Switzerland	18,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,087,000	1,196,000	977,000	934,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	58,000	125,000	...	91,000
United Kingdom	1,651,000	1,795,000	1,837,000	1,869,000	2,048,000
United States of America	35,224,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,534,000	36,383,000	7,671,000	8,881,000	9,736,000	7,417,000	8,083,000
Uruguay	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	11,000

Yield

Countries	Cotton (bales of 400 lbs)					Barley (tons)				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria	4	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	607,000	202,000
Argentina	46,000	(a)	(a)	236,000	240,000
Australia	90,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Germany	1,643,000	1,771,000
Bulgaria	4	*	...	...	...	222,000	268,000
Austria Hungary	82,000	525,000
Canada	884,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,357,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	505,000
Egypt	1,490,000	1,379,000	119,000	(a)	267,000	282,000	291,000	211,000	...	224,000
France	843,000	846,000	588,000	505,000	760,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000
Japan	5,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	2,047,000	1,909,000	1,956,000	2,054,000
Luxemburg	3,000	(a)	3,000	...	2,000
Netherlands	51,000	(a)	56,000	57,000	61,000
New Zealand	16,000	18,000	16,000	...	...
Norway	65,000	(a)	120,000	113,000	116,000
Roumania	(a)	(a)	142,000	256,000	1,033,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,938,000
Sweden	318,000	251,000	250,000	276,000	236,000
Switzerland	18,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Tunis	147,000	177,000	280,000	128,000	56,000
Union of South Africa	21,000	(a)	37,000	25,000	24,000
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,281,000	1,383,000	1,266,000	1,466,000
United States of America	14,515,000	13,658,000	14,358,000	13,153,000	2,774,000	3,869,000	4,469,000	5,479,000	3,544,000	4,807,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	4,000

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND
YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FROM 1916 TO 1920—*concl'd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	Maize					Linseed				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria . . . . .	...	...	...	17,000	22,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Argentina	8,965,000	(a)	(a)	...	8,090,000	(a)	(a)	3,416,000	3,520,000	3,484,000
Australia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria . . . . .	...	...	...	1,392,000	1,419,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Austria Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	104,000	1,894,000	...	...	...	7,000	...
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	265,000	292,000	605,000	917,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000
Denmark . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(a)	1,734,000	2,125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
France	812,000	867,000	753,000	740,000	819,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	38,000	70,000
Italy	3,829,000	3,873,000	3,556,000	3,707,000	3,707,000	44,000	44,000	48,000	47,000	44,000
Japan	157,000	142,000	144,000	136,000	139,000	39,000	61,000	87,000	68,000	...
Luxemburg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	37,000	30,000	15,000	21,000	53,000
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	(a)	(a)	5,726,000	6,577,000	7,330,000	(a)	(a)	186,000	34,000	31,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,168,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Sweden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23,000	(a)	(a)	5,000	8,000	8,000
Union of South Africa	2,607,000	(a)	3,951,000	...	3,493,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	91,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000
United States of America	108,575,000	119,705,000	104,423,000	102,032,000	104,601,000	1,604,000	1,808,000	1,909,000	1,682,000	1,785,000
Uruguay . . . . .	...	...	...	552,000	...	(a)	(a)	51,000	68,000	81,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	Maize					Linseed				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Algeria . . . . .	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	*
Argentina	1,488,000	(a)	(a)	...	5,761,000	...	...	692,000	1,050,000	1,065,000
Australia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria . . . . .	...	...	...	(a)	991,000	...	...	...	*	*
Austria Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	53,000	1,208,000	...	...	...	(a)	...
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	200,000
Denmark . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(a)	1,958,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
France	(a)	405,000	243,000	294,000	420,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	11,000
Italy	1,964,000	2,161,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	2,165,000	9,000	7,000	12,000	11,000	9,000
Japan	102,000	92,000	94,000	...	(a)	7,000	(a)	16,000	12,000	...
Luxemburg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	6,000	4,000	...	(a)
New Zealand	7,000	11,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	(a)	(a)	781,000	2,529,000	2,324,000	(a)	(a)	7,000	5,000	4,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	692,000	(a)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Switzerland	4,000	6,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	*	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa	873,000	(a)	1,030,000	921,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)
United States of America	64,445,000	78,821,000	62,435,000	72,783,000	80,809,000	336,000	211,000	394,000	233,000	275,000
Uruguay . . . . .	...	...	...	164,000	...	...	...	12,000	17,000	26,000

(a) Not available

* Less than 500 tons

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24,000,000$ lbs.

The question of improving the method of framing estimates of outturn is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
34,500,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
32,964,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam* villages†, the *Tahsildar* or Deputy *Tahsildar* estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the *Tahsildar* to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate Reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated area
29,327,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulae, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

* A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluk*

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1919-20

annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some twenty-eight years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
24,867,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bengal
(Total area
acres) cultivated
24,424,000

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* must amount to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Punjab
(Total area
acres) cultivated
23,945,000

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other two States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1881-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total area
acres) cultivated
23,722,000

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Burma
(Total area
acres) cultivated
14,971,000

* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

Assam
(Total
area
acres)

cultivated
5,733,000

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officers from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Total cultivated area
2,249,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated
area
acres)

308,000

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo***, who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg
(Total cultivated
area 142,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*|| and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent

** Circle inspector

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State Hyderabad including non-Government area such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluk* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluks* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates.

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State Mysore in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office. (Total cultivated area 6,189,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each Baroda *taluka* (*Vakivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary those ascertained for the contiguous British Territory with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised. (Total cultivated area 2,787,000 acres)

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

RICE—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	20
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	20

WHEAT—*

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	31
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	15
3rd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May	30
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	10

COTTON—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	15
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	15
3rd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	15
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	15

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	1
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	15
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	1

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjaui*)—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September	1
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	15
Supplementary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	20

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	15

INDIGO—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	15
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	20

SUGARCANE—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	20
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	16

JUTE†—

Preliminary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	July	7—15
Final	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September	21

* Besides these regular forecasts, three intermediate and one special forecasts were issued in or about the 15th February, 1st April, 1st May, and 10th April during the past five years.

† Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

CROP	SEASON OF		WHERE MAINLY GROWN	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States (a)
Rice—				
Winter (b) . . .	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn . . .	May and June	September		
Summer . . .	January and February	May and June		
Wheat—				
(Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane . . .	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Tea . . .	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings planted out when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Madras State (Travancore).
Cotton—				
Early . . .	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late . . .				
Jute—				
(Autumn crop) . . .	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	.....
Linseed—				
(Rabi or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard—				
(Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum—				
Kharif or autumn crop (c) . . .	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer . . .	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut . . .	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Bangalore), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo . . .	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Coffee . . .	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg . . .	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber . . .	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

(a) Incomplete

(b) Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March

(c) In parts of Southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

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